

The Standard

ESTABLISHED 1876.

An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, without a muzzle or a club.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG!

With the reading of President Wilson's message to congress, the time has gone by when American citizens can falter over the question of whether the German submarine warfare is within the scope of international law. The hour has arrived when self-preservation as a nation worthy of respect calls us to rally round the flag, back of the President of these United States. We cannot afford to prevent other than an united front.

WATER ON IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Irrigation experts in the west have been contending that one-acre foot of water in a season is sufficient for all crop purposes, but a test recently conducted in Idaho by the United States department of agriculture and the state land board of Idaho, shows that under conditions such as prevail in Idaho on a normal project with medium clay loam, irrigated land should be supplied with sufficient water during the season to enable each irrigated acre to retain two feet. This applies, it is said, to at least 75 per cent of the irrigation projects in Idaho and probably to as large a per cent of the projects in other states. In order that the land may retain the needed two feet of water per acre, the former should receive about two and a quarter feet on medium clay and sandy loam soils. Where the soil is porous or has a porous subsoil lying closer to the surface than six feet, more than this quantity of water should be delivered to the consumer, the exact quantity depending, of course, upon the porosity of the soil. Where an Idaho project is devoted one-half to grain and the other half to alfalfa or other crops, the total volume of water should be distributed something as follows: 18.7 per cent during May, 28 per cent during June, 32.8 per cent during July, 17.2 per cent during August, and 2 per cent during the first half of September. After this time the only demand for water is for live stock and domestic purposes.

During the course of this investigation, the water was measured upon 529 individual tracts covering a total area of slightly over 3,600 acres. The land was used for staple crops, alfalfa, clover pasture, spring and winter grains, potatoes and orchards.

IF WAR WITH GERMANY COMES.

If we go to war with Germany, what then? The Springfield Republican presents the following possible consequences:

"The shifting of the burden of financing the war against the central powers of Europe to the back of the American taxpayer.

"Bedeviling of American politics for a generation at least, because of the large number of people in the United States who sympathize with Germany.

"The formation, in bitter hostility

to the government, of secret organizations which would far exceed in their capacity for mischief the 'copperheads' of the American civil war.

"Chronic riots in New York, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis, where pro-Teuton sympathy was strongest and most aggressive.

"The blowing up of the Panama canal locks.

"The blowing up or burning of the national capitol building and various state capitols.

"Raids of the most recently built German cruiser submarines across the ocean to attack shipping at the harbors of Boston, New York and Philadelphia."

We are facing every one of those prospective outrages by people enjoying the benefits of our American institutions, and a contemplation of those crimes causes one to wonder if, after all, much of our foreign population has not been too freely admitted.

Men who come to our shores and prosper under the greater freedom of action accorded them, and reach a development they never could have attained under the fettering restrictions of caste and royalty which they left behind, only to turn in an hour of peril on the country which has bestowed those blessings on them, are foreigners all the time and never can be made to place the American flag first in their love and affection.

If the test ever comes, we trust the number of traitors will prove surprisingly small. We know that many of our most valiant defenders and most self-sacrificing heroes will be men of German origin, who, regardless of their ties of blood, will gratefully acknowledge their lasting gratitude to the United States by upholding the prestige and dignity of this country.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT.

Now is the time for the industrial forces of the United States to be so organized that the future of the country in world affairs will be made secure.

C. L. Penny, in an article in American Industries, predicts that if the American people fail to awaken to their present opportunities, after the war they will fall back to a secondary position in the world's commerce. He says:

The real test of American democracy will come during the next five years' period. The end of the next decade will determine whether or not we shall become and remain one of the great industrial powers of the world. Now is America's opportunity which, if seized, will assure her industrial independence. If passed, we shall become a secondary power and if not subjected by actual warfare against which the whole country is now crying 'preparedness,' we shall later be virtually subjected by financial conquest, vastly more subtle and difficult to combat. Over and above all of this discussion lies the dormant and all-conquering inventive genius of a nation. In the face of the wonders it has produced in the past, no one can predict the future conditions with safety. It may be that no matter what national strait we might find ourselves in, our great inventors would find a way out. But it will be well to remember that the way of the inventor is sometimes hard and he often becomes very poor in the pursuit of his great end. Let America not depend on this last great extreme. Financiers and manufacturers should combine for the cultivation of the great markets of the world backed by a clear and definite national policy. America must assume her great role now while the opportunity is hers. No vacillating policies should be tolerated in our insular possessions and especially the Philippines. We need them as feeders and one day they may determine our rank among the nations of the earth."

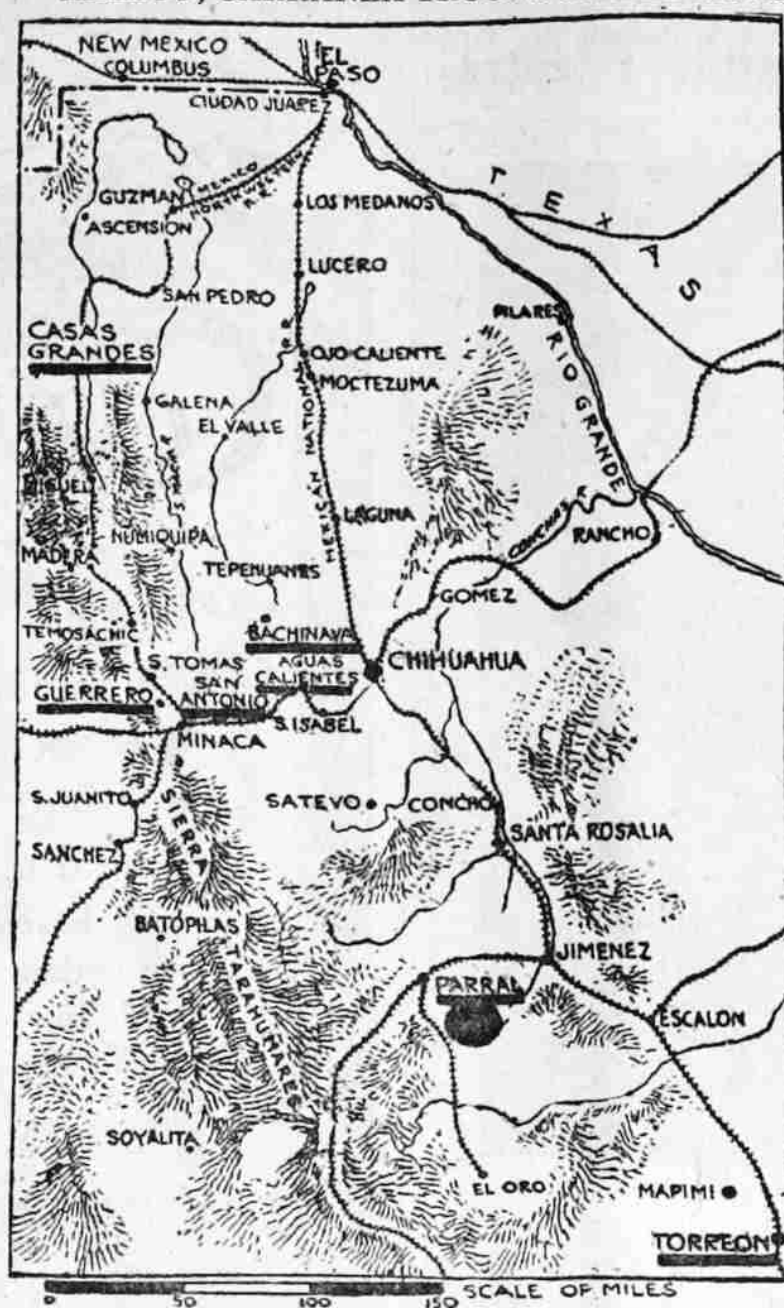
MISTAKE MADE AT PARRAL.

Our biggest blunder in the Mexican affair has been Major Tompkins' retreat from Parral, accompanied by the failure of the reinforced cavalry to go back to Parral and command respect from the Carranza garrison and the Mexican population.

The Tribune, commenting on this mistake, says:

"From the meager and inconsistent reports made public in this country, it appears that Major Tompkins and his men were invited to enter Parral by officers of the Carranza garrison who were contemplating treachery and had already set their trap. Major Tompkins was told that an escort would meet him at a certain point, but no escort appeared. Nevertheless, the major and a few troopers proceeded into the city and went to the headquarters of the garrison commander, General Lozano. The Mexican commander was conferring with Major Tompkins when civilians and soldiers attacked our troops. General Lozano was surprised or gave an excellent imitation of surprise, and made some efforts to restrain the

LITTLE AMERICAN ARMY IS FAR INTO MEXICO; CARRANZA TROOPS ON ALL SIDES



The American expeditionary force in Mexico is now below Parral, where a bloody fight between Mexican civilians and American troops recently occurred. General Carranza has thousands of troops stationed along the railway between El Paso and Torreon, and should a break come between Carranza and the United States, the little force below Parral would be in great danger.

populace and the soldiers. In his official reports General Pershing refers to "insubordinate Carranza soldiers," but there will be a general suspicion in the United States that Lozano and all his crew were deep in the plot. If the circumstances were approximately as we have assumed, then Major Tompkins should indeed have "carried the fight to the Mexicans, and when a junction had been made with Colonel Brown's troops there should have been a determined pursuit of the Carranzistas and an attempt to inflict upon them the maximum of punishment. What is the government at Washington going to do about the missing courier? Apparently no attempt has been made to obtain his release if he is a prisoner or to recover his body if he is dead. Some action should be taken immediately in this connection, and a demand should go forward that the garrison at Parral be punished, officers and men, according to their guilt."

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGNERS.

Seeking to bring about a better understanding of American institutions, the bureau of naturalization at Washington is encouraging night schools for our foreign-born population, and, with that end in view, the bureau has sent the following letter:

"Editor Standard, Ogden, Utah: In approximately 650 cities and towns located in 45 States of the Union the public school authorities have in cooperation with the Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor, have established evening schools for the instruction of their foreign-born population. Several municipalities, with a keen realization of the educational deficiencies of the aliens, and appreciating the advantages to be derived through their knowledge of English, have extended the period of instruction to the end of the present scholastic year. In other cities the school authorities have signified their intention of maintaining the public schools as long as there is any evidence of need on the part of the adult alien population.

"Unfortunately, according to reports received by the Bureau of Naturalization, the public school authorities of a large majority of the cities and towns which have engaged in this stupendous campaign for citizenship preparedness, have discontinued, or are about to discontinue, their classes for alien instruction. Various causes are assigned, but the main difficulty appears to be a lack of funds for the compensation of teachers. In order to combat this condition, patriotic public school teachers and representatives of the principal organizations in many places have volunteered their services to continue this splendid work until such time as proper appropriations may be made for the purpose.

"In all of the cities and towns now co-operating with the Bureau of Naturalization in this great educational movement the intention is to reopen the night schools at the beginning of the fall term. Advice has been received from various other smaller places where, for one reason or another, they have as yet been unable to join in this undertaking, that the public school authorities have determined to open night schools for alien instruction at the beginning of the next scholastic year. There is also contemplated in various cities a plan whereby the summer classes, which have hitherto run from July 1st to August 31st, may open their doors on May 1st, and extend the period of instruction to September 30th."

Ogden, joined in this movement two years ago, but found that the expense of keeping up a night school could not be met by a depleted treasury, and, if persisted in, the children of the city would suffer through the inability of the board of education to meet the drain on the funds specifically raised to provide schooling for the

young people of school age.

At first it was proposed to have teachers volunteer their services, but this failed as the board of education was called on to pay for the extra work.

The idea is a good one and night schools should be established wherever the schools have resources with which to meet the required outlay.

Wm. S. Hart in "Hell's Hinges," at The Ogden tonight.

WORLD'S WEALTH HERE.

(Salt Lake Tribune) All the wealth of the world is gravitating toward the United States, and, judging by the report of the controller of the currency, a considerable portion of it has already arrived. On March 7 the resources of the national banks of the country amounted to \$13,828,000,000, an increase of \$2,271,000,000, or 20 per cent, within a year. According to the statement, the increase in resources within the last twelve months exceeds the entire resources of the Reichsbank of Germany, and the aggregate resources of American national banks "exceed by \$3,000,000,000 the aggregate resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the Reichsbank of Germany, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Swiss National bank and the Bank of Japan." What the resources of the national banks will amount to in another year can only be surmised, but it goes without saying that the United States will be in a powerful financial condition.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND ROOSEVELT.

(Montana Record) The announcement carried in the Associated Press news, and printed in The Record today, to the effect that the New York Tribune had declared for Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican nominee for president, is a most important announcement in connection with the Republican side of the contest. The Tribune has always been a strongly partisan Republican paper. In the campaign of 1912 it not only was vigorous in its support of Mr. Taft, but it was equally vigorous in its opposition to Col. Roosevelt. Since the election of President Wilson, and in the recent months, it has not intimated that it would favor Mr. Roosevelt as the Republican candidate, but on the other hand has indicated very clearly that Mr. Root was its choice.

There is one thing in which Col. Roosevelt and the Tribune have been in thorough accord. That is on the preparedness subject. The Tribune has quoted with approval whenever Col. Roosevelt has spoken of Americanism.

THE MEN FOR THE ARMIES.

(American Industries) While Congress is debating the number of men it will permit to enlist in the American army, it might be well to consider the motives by which the additional soldiers will be induced to enlist. When the emergency bill authorizing an increase of 20,000 men was passed after the Villa raid, the army authorities found it necessary to advertise that "citizenship was not required" of prospective recruits. In order to obtain so small a number of men the standards were lowered.

While Congress debates the size of the proposed increase of the army, forces are at work to make it impossible for any authorized increase to be realized. Undermining the courage of the American youth by teaching that it is infamous to wear a uniform is the avowed purpose of the several organizations which are conducting campaigns in this country.

Over the posters in New York City advertising for recruits in the army there have been pasted slips containing these elevating and patriotic utterances:

"Young man, the lowest aim in your life is to be a good soldier. A good soldier never tries to distinguish be-

tween right and wrong—he never thinks; he never reasons; he only obeys. If he is ordered to fire on a fellow citizen, or his friends, or his neighbors, on his relatives, he obeys without hesitation. If he is ordered to fire down a crowded street where the poor are clamoring for bread, he obeys and sees the gray hairs of age stained with red and the life-time gushing from the breasts of women, feeling neither remorse nor sympathy; if he is ordered off as one of the firing squad to execute a hero or benefactor, he fires without hesitation, though he knows the bullet will pierce the noblest heart that ever beat in a human breast.

"A good soldier is a blind, heartless, murderous machine. He is not a man. He is not even a brute, for brutes only kill in self-defense."

And more of the same tenor, all purporting to show that a recruit in the United States army performs the function of public executioner, and is called upon to murder women and children as part of his daily recreation.

There are, according to the latest census, somewhat over a hundred millions of people living under the protection of the United States in its territory proper. Of these it appears not twenty thousand are willing to enlist in the army with prospects of immediate service. What a prospect for the nation in time of war!

Don't Put Off Treating Kidney Ailments

If your kidneys are troubling you, if you have pains in the back and you are losing your appetite start taking Penslar Buchu and Palmetto Compound today. This splendid remedy if used regularly and in accordance with the directions given with each bottle will soon restore the kidneys to their normal healthy action.

Cleanse the system with Penslar Liver Saline and make it easier for Penslar Buchu and Palmetto Compound to do its work. Both of these preparations are sold by us in two sizes, Penslar Buchu and Palmetto Compound at 50c and \$1.00 per bottle and Penslar Liver Saline at 25c and 50c per bottle.

Start treating your kidney troubles today, let us tell you more about these splendid preparations. —Advertisement.

REAL CHARITY.

(From the Williamsport Grit.) A tramp went to the back door of a house and knocked, and a lady came to the door.

"Please, mum, could you do a little sewing for me?" he asked.

"What sewing would you like to have me do?" queried the lady.

"I have a button here, and if you'll please sew a pair of pants on it I will be very much obliged."

Belle—If I were you, Percy, I should tell him just what I think of him.

Percy—How can I? The cad has no telephone.

Hewitt—My ancestors came over in the Mayflower. Did yours?

Jewett—No, and I'm glad of it, because I'd hate to be in the same boat with you.

WHEN YOU WAKE UP DRINK GLASS OF HOT WATER

Wash the poisons and toxins from system before putting more food into stomach.

Says inside-bathing makes any one look and feel clean, sweet and refreshed.

Wash yourself on the inside before breakfast like you do on the outside. This is vastly more important because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing illness, while the bowel pores do.

For every ounce of food and drink taken into the stomach, nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out of the body. If this waste material is not eliminated day by day it quickly ferments and generates poisons, gases and toxins which are absorbed or sucked into the blood stream, through the lymph ducts which should carry only nourishment to sustain the body.

A splendid health measure is to drink, before breakfast each day, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless way to wash these poisons, gases and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels; thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs but very little at the drug store but is sufficient to make anyone an enthusiast on inside-bathing. Men and women who are accustomed to wake up with a dull, aching head, have a furred tongue, bad taste, nasty breath, sallow complexion, others who have bilious attacks, acid stomach or constipation are assured of pronounced improvement in both health and appearance shortly. —Advertisement.

WORLD'S MARKETS

Chicago Grain

Chicago, April 19.—Lower prices for wheat resulted today from the critical state of relations between the United States and Germany. News from Washington much more than offset the bullish effect of heavy rains that greatly hampered seeding in the northwest. For the time being, too, little attention was given to reports of reduced acreage in Great Britain, France, Italy and Australia. Fears of inadequate vessel tonnage, owing to submarine activity counted somewhat toward a decline in prices. The opening which ranged from half to 1 3/8@1 1/2c down, with May at 1 1/3 to 1 1/4c 3/4 and July at 1 1/3 to 1 1/4c, was followed by a slight rally and

Last Time Today

"THE HEART OF PAULA"
Beautiful Lenore Ulrich.
LASKY'S GREAT PRODUCTION.
BURTON HOLMES' TRAVELS.
Bring the Children Tonight—Under 12 Admitted Free
When Accompanied by Parents.

TOMORROW ANITA KING

and VICTOR MOORE in
"THE RACE"
MADE BY LASKY
You Will Never See a Poor Picture at the Alhambra.

then further downturns.

Corn took the same course as wheat. Bullish crop advices from Argentina appeared to be ignored. After opening 1 3 to 1 4@3 3/8c lower, the market recovered somewhat, but soon sagged again.

Oats were governed chiefly by the action of corn. Breaks in prices, however, brought about considerable buying on resting orders.

Lower quotations on hogs carried down provisions. Receipts at the yards here were larger than expected. The close was nervous, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 net lower, with May at 1 1/3 and July at 1 1/2 3/4.

Corn prices closed firm at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 net decline.

Chicago Hog Market.
Chicago, April 19.—Hogs—Receipts 33,000; fairly active, 5 to 10c under yesterday's average. Bulk, \$9.70@9.85; light, \$9.35@9.90; mixed, \$9.45@9.50; heavy, \$9.30@9.90; rough, \$9.30@9.50; pigs, \$7.30@9.10.

Omaha Livestock.

Omaha, April 19.—Hogs—Receipts 11,000; steady. Heavy, \$9.30@9.45; light, \$9.30@9.40; pigs, \$7.50@8.75; bulk, \$9.25@9.40.

Cattle—Receipts 5100; slow. Native steers, \$6.00@9.50; cows and heifers, \$6.75@8.25; western steers, \$7.50@8.75; Texas steers, \$7.00@7.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.50@8.65.

Sheep—Receipts 7000 steady. Yearlings, \$9.80@10.40; wethers, \$8.00@9.00; lambs, \$11.25@11.65.

UTAH STOCKS

Summary of the Local Market.

April 19, 1916.—Howells Mining and Tintic Standard were the two most active stocks in the trading among the mining issues this morning, over 12,000 shares of Howells' changed hands from 34 1/2 to 35 1/2 cents the strength due to the fact that a new organization has been consummated with Ezra Thompson at its head. Tintic Standard advanced 1/8 1/2 cents on the good reports received from the mine. Practically all of the Alta issues were active at higher prices.

Quotations furnished over the private wire of J. A. Hogle & Co. Brokers, 2438 Washington avenue. Sales—Morning session.

Alta Con., 10,400@35c; 200@35 1/2c. Albion, 3600@25c; 3000@25 1/2c. American Con. Copper, 1000@19 1/2c; 1000@20c.

Alta Germania, 500@11 1/2c. Beek Tunnel, 500@23 1/2c. Bingham Amalgamated, 1000@3 3/4c.

Beaver Copper, 1000@2c. Colorado Mineral, 9600@23c. Cottonwood Atlantic, 3000@14 1/2c; 2000@14c.

Gold Chain, 1200@28 1/2c. Grand Central, 200@75c. Howell, 5500@34 1/2c; 7400@35c; 2500@35 1/2c.

Home, 200@7c. Iron Blossom, 300@22.00. Indian Queen, 500@4 1/4c; 7000@2000@14c.

Leonora, 500@3 3/4c. Lead King, 2000@2c. May Day, 1380@17 1/2c; 500@18c. Mammoth Copper, 3000@29c. Mountain Lake, 100@10 1/2c. Ophongho, 1000@2 3/4c.

Plutus, 2500@19c; 1500@19 1/2c. Prince Con., 500@13.30. Reeds Peak, 500@26 1/2c. Rock Mines, 2200@8c.

Sioux Con., 1000@17 1/2c; 1000@18c. Silver King Coalition, 200@22.30; 500@22.32 1/2; 100@22.95.

South Hecla, 200@23.07 1/2; 400@23.05. South Hecla Ext., 1000@17 1/2c. Santaquin Chief, 10,000@4 1/2c; 5000@4 3/4c.

Tenn., 500@26 1/2c. Tintic Standard, 500@17c; 2000@17 1/2c; 1500@18 1/2c; 1000@18c. Utah Con., 500@2 1/2c; 1000@2 3/4c.

Wilbert, 1000@9 3/4c; 1250@10c. West Toledo, 1000@8 3/4c. Yankee, 500@9 1/2c; 1500@31c. Open Board.

Alta Con., 1000@35c. American Con. Copper, 300@20 1/2c. Keystone, 100@68c. Howell, 100@35 1/2c. Silver King Con., 100@28.75 1/2c. Yankee, 500@32c.

Bank Stocks.
Commercial National, \$400 bid.

"The real thing!"

Bluhill Green Chile

Cheese, pure Cheese, you'll sure like it

Situated, lying and being, partly in Weber County, and partly in Davis County, State of Utah, and described as follows: A part of the Southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 5, North of Range 2 West of the Salt Lake Meridian, U. S. Survey, Commencing at the Southeast corner of said Southeast quarter section and running thence North 160 rods, thence West 80 rods, thence South 80 rods, thence East 40 rods, thence South 80 rods, thence East 40 rods to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres of land, more or less.

Dated at Ogden City, Weber County, Utah, this 29th day of March, 1916.

T. A. DEVINE, Sheriff of Weber County, Utah.

By Curtis Allison, Deputy Sheriff.

For JITNEY SERVICE—PHONE 114

20-Rounds of Boxing-20

ELITE ATHLETIC CLUB, FRIDAY NIGHT, APR. 21
2530 Washington Avenue.

Ogden 4 ROUNDS, MAIN EVENT Los Angeles

JIMMIE JOHNS vs. HARRY ATWOOD

Ogden HARRY SCHUSTER vs. JIMMIE BROWN

Ogden BLACKIE MAILON vs. OGDEN YOUNG MCGEE

Ogden BUS BOYLE vs. OGDEN BAT NELSON

Ogden EDDIE MACK vs. OGDEN GEO. WALL

Doors Open 7:30; Curtain 8:45

GENERAL ADMISSION, \$1.00; RINGSIDE, \$1.50.